

- Fig. 14. Mandible of *Bugula dentata* (Lamx.), $\times 85$.
 Fig. 15. Mandible of *Bugula neritina* (L.), $\times 85$.
 Fig. 16. Mandible of *Bugula Murrayana*, Johnst., $\times 85$.
 Fig. 17. Mandible of *Bugula capense*, $\times 85$.
 Fig. 18. Mandible of *Catenicella geminata*, Th., $\times 250$.
 Fig. 19. The same, $\times 85$.
 Fig. 20. Lateral wall of *Didymia simplex*, B., showing rosette-plates.
 Fig. 21. Operculum of *Calpidium ornatum*, B., $\times 85$.
 Fig. 22. Operculum of *Catenicella geminata*, Th., $\times 85$.
 Fig. 23. Operculum of *Porina* (?) *inversa*, sp. nov., $\times 250$.
 Fig. 24. Mandible of *Lunulites cancellatus*, B., $\times 250$.

VIII.—On new Reptiles and Batrachians from North Borneo.
 By G. A. BOULENGER.

A SMALL collection of Reptiles and Batrachians formed by Mr. John Whitehead on Mount Kina Baloo consists of ten species, four of which are new and described below. The known species are the following:—*Lygosoma variegatum*, Ptrs.; *Lygosoma olivaceum*, Gray; *Tropidonotus sarawacensis*, Gthr.; *Rhacophorus maculatus*, Gray; *Bufo leptopus*, Gthr.; and *Leptobrachium gracile*, Gthr.

Draco obscurus.

Head small; snout as long as the diameter of the orbit; nostril directed upwards, perfectly vertical; tympanum naked, smaller than the eye-opening; eleven upper labials. The male's gular appendage as long as the head, covered with large scales. No nuchal fold or crest. Dorsal scales smooth, equal, not larger than ventrals; a lateral series of widely-distant, enlarged, keeled scales. The fore limb stretched forward extends considerably beyond the tip of the snout; the hind limb reaches the shoulder. Brown above, with black spots on the nape; wing-membranes blackish above, colourless inferiorly; throat brown, with light spots; gular appendage brown, black at the base; lower surface of lateral wattles dark purple.

| | millim. |
|---------------------|---------|
| Total length | 256 |
| Head | 17 |
| Width of head | 11 |
| Body | 75 |
| Fore limb | 42 |
| Hind limb | 52 |
| Tail | 164 |

A single male specimen.

Tropidonotus flavifrons.

Dentition syncranterian. Head oval, very distinct from neck; snout short; eyes moderate. Scales in 19 rows, feebly keeled, of outer row smooth. Ventrals 146; anal entire; subcaudals 95. Internasals truncated in front, about half as large as the præfrontals; one præ- and two postoculars; loreal as deep as broad; eight upper labials, fourth and fifth entering the orbit; two superposed anterior temporals. Olive above, with dark network; two alternating series of white spots along each side, upper on the sixth scale from the ventral, lower larger and on the outer border of the ventral; a large yellow spot covers the forehead (præfrontals, loreals, præoculars, and anterior half of frontal); sutures between the labials black; ventrals whitish, with large black spots; the black predominates on the subcaudals.

Length to vent 300 millim.; tail 153.

A single specimen.

Rana Whiteheadi.

Vomerine teeth in two oblique groups just behind the line of the choanæ. Head large; snout obtusely acuminate, projecting, with angular canthus rostralis and deeply concave loreal region; eyes very large; interorbital space narrower than the upper eyelid; tympanum half or three fifths the diameter of the eye. Fingers moderate, first extending slightly beyond second; toes moderate, entirely webbed; disks well developed, about two fifths the diameter of the tympanum; subarticular tubercles small; a small oval inner metatarsal tubercle. Hind limb very long, the femoro-tibial articulation reaching the shoulder; tibia as long as the distance between the orbit and the vent. Skin nearly smooth; an interrupted glandular lateral fold from the eye to the sacrum. Grey-brown above, with rather ill-defined darker cross bands on the limbs; tympanum reddish; upper lip and lower surfaces whitish. Male with an external vocal vesicle on each side of the throat, below the commissure of the jaws; no humeral gland.

From snout to vent 46 millim.

Four male specimens.

The nearest ally of this species is *R. jerboa*, Gthr., which differs in having longer hind limbs, a shorter, blunter, and less projecting snout, smaller eyes, &c.

Ixalus latopalmatus.

Snout very short, broadly rounded, obliquely truncate at the end, with nearly vertical, concave lores; eyes large; inter-orbital space as broad as the upper eyelid; tympanum very small, not very distinct. Fingers short, dilated into enormous disks, the width of which equals three fourths the width of the eye; a broad web, extending nearly to the disks, between the two outer fingers, and a short one between the second and third; toes very broadly webbed, the web enclosing one half of the disks; latter about half the size of those of the fingers; subarticular tubercles oval, flat; no distinct metatarsal tubercle. Hind limb very long and strong; the femoro-tibial articulation reaches the shoulder; tibia as long as the distance between the tympanum and the vent. Skin finely granulate above, smooth inferiorly. Blackish above, with pale brown variegations on the back and whitish dots on the sides; limbs with lighter cross bands; hinder side of thighs blackish, speckled with whitish; lower surfaces whitish.

From snout to vent 53 millim.

Two specimens, female and half-grown.

IX.—Notes from the St. Andrews Marine Laboratory (under the Fishery Board for Scotland).—No. VII. By Prof. M'INTOSH, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

1. On the Occurrence of Peculiar Gelatinous Bodies in Profusion.
2. On *Syncoryne decipiens*, Dujardin.
3. On the Commensalistic Habits of the Larval Forms of *Peachia*.
4. On the Presence of Swarms of Appendicularians.
5. On the Occurrence of *Clione borealis*, Pallas.

1. *On the Occurrence of Peculiar Gelatinous Bodies in Profusion.*

Pelagic colonial Radiolarians on the surface of tropical, subtropical, and, generally speaking, the warmer seas have been familiar for a long time, especially since the observations of Prof. Huxley * drew special attention to the group. These

* "Zoological Notes and Observations made on board H.M.S. 'Rattlesnake.'—III. Upon *Thalassicolla*," Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 2, vol. viii. p. 433.